

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ADJAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE GORDON & CO., 30, Cornhill. GOTCH & GOTCH, Bridge Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DE JODD & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HIRNENZ & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Mackay, MCBEE A. A. DE MELO & CO., Swatow. CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS, & CO., Foochow. HEDDE & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CHAWFOOT & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFOOT & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq. Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Hon. E. R. BENJAMIN, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, H. DE G. FORES, Wm. REINHOLD, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSHALLS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LIONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SIDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS C. J. HAMERO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Tea to be accounted on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% "
" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

To Let.

GODOWNS—TO LET.
Praya East and Wanhai Road.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, January 21, 1882.

To Let.

NO. 4, Old Bailey Street,
"KURRUMAH," NO. 10, ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CARL KREES in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. St. C. MICHAELSEN are authorized to sign our Firm from to-day.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & CO., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & CO.,
Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

The Business will be carried on under the same style by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Hongkong, January 14, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER PALMER McEVEN is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the style and firm of

EDWARD VOGEL &
CARL ED. VOGEL,

Hongkong, January 16, 1882.

NOTICE.

VOGEL & CO., hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr. EDWARD VOGEL and Mr. H. KIRCHHOFF, under the firm of

VOGEL & CO.,

has been dissolved, on the 11th instant, by mutual consent.

Each of the Partners will attend to the Liquidation.

EMIL VOGEL,

Hongkong, January 17, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. MAX PAQUIN is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuratum.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

M. R. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to sign our Name.

RUSSELL & CO.,
China, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM DETMERS has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the first instant.

RÄDECKER & CO.,
Hongkong, January 3, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have this day changed the style of our Firm to

THOMAS ROWE & SMITH,

the business remaining in all respects as heretofore.

THOMAS & MERCER,

Canton, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of my Firm at Foochow, China, which has been carried on under the style of WESTAL & GALT & CO., since 1869, will in future be CONDUCTED under the style of GALT & CO.

Mr. WESTAL Retired from the Firm in 1874.

W. P. GALTON,

London, 29 Gracechurch St.,
1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ACKLAND NORBY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuratum.

GALT & CO.,
Foochow, 1st January, 1882.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMANS BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882.

10m/32

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS has been adjourned to TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED until that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

NOTICE.

A Managing PARTNER for an Old Established WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, with AERATED Waters MANUFACTORY and GENERAL COMMISION Agents combined.

For full particulars, apply to

"A. B. C."

c/o OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE HEAD OFFICE of THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is this day REMOVED to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER,
MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Ex STEAMER "Glenfinnan."

WALTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TROYON'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCOA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBERT & EITZ'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNSTLEY & PAINIER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BAKING.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE,

RED GRAVES,

BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUISROT DUTOUR & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRKAN'S LIQUOR WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTRUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKEH'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SANDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BUNKA, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Bonbons CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled ON-TONGUES.

FAMILY PIG-PORK, kids and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL, in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON, in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frans.

Richardson & Robins Celebrated Poated MEATS.

Richardson & Robins Curried OYSTERS.

Richardson & Robins' Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

New Season's CUMSHAW TEA in 5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGO @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

Insurances.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—I, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3m/y2

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI (DIRECT).

The Steamer "Hungarian,"

W. McD. Alison, Com- mander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th Inst., at 11 o'clock a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882. 3m/y2

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWEL- LERY, of various kinds.

INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOODIE CHUDERS; and CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for Ladies' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA, 8 and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NOON OF MONDAY,

the 20th February, 1882, at the Offices of Messrs HUGHES & LEIGH, Hongkong.—(On account of the concern.)

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "PAKHOI."

as she now lies sunk in AMoy HARBOR.

N.B.—Two STEAM PUMPS and FITTINGS connected therewith which are attached to the Vessel's Upper Deck are not included in this Sale.

For further Particulars, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, S. S. "Pakhoi."

Hongkong, January 28, 1882. 3m/y2

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 | PAID-UP, £200,000.

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £60,000.

THIS Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, as AGENTS of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to accept RISKS from CANADA, MACAO and HONGKONG to LONDON, Toulon and General at one per cent. (1%) p. a. subject to an immediate discount of 33½ per cent. by Steamers of the following Lines: The Mats, O. S. Co., Glens, Castles and Ships.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882. 3m/y2

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM BATAVIA, SOURLABAYA, MACASSAR, AND GOURLANTO.

THE Steamer "Aja," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882. 3m/y2

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—CHOW SING NAM, late Consignee to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and carrying on Business at No. 26 Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, under the name of "Shoo Han," Proprietor, having been adjudged BANKRUPT under a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the 25th

THE OPIUM TRADE AT NINGPO.
Mr. R. B. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, has the following remarks on the decrease of the opium revenue at Ningpo:

The lightness of the provincial imposts upon Opium throughout this province is one cause of the comparatively large importations of the drug at this port, thus making it possible for drug entered at this port to be conveyed to many districts in the interior that under similar charges would prefer to draw their supplies from elsewhere; and as has before been frequently urged, it is to this want of uniformity in the charge that much of the evasion of Ningpo duties complained of is due. The inland taxes of Fianji, Fukien, and Anhwei are all known to be heavier than those levied in Chekiang, while, on the other hand, the Kiangsu charges are even lower than those collected in this province which has consequently long been drawing clandestine supplies from across the boundary, i.e. from Shanghai. Added to this, the route from the latter place is so much shorter, and, consequently, the freight so much less, that drug thus conveyed can be laid down at a cost considerably lower than if arriving by the accustomed channel, i.e. via Ningpo.

Though the local hongs were by no means ignorant of such a fact, nor unaware of the clandestine competition, they continued to trust that the very tenacity of the Kiangsu tax was such as not to offer sufficient inducement to smuggle on a large scale without which, as they well knew, it would be more profitable for the "Huchow and Kashung dealers to obtain their supplies from Ningpo—one all-sufficient motive lying in the local system of long credit, whereas, I believe, cash payments are always insisted upon in Shanghai. Thus, confident in their security, they hesitated not at times to exercise their power, until at length, in the autumn of 1877, they committed a piece of commercial tyranny which proved a fatal step, thereby driving their unwilling customers to obtain their Opium by a different route, thus lighting the mere spark that was needed to kindle a thriving trade in the direction mentioned. In order to render more intelligible the act itself, with its consequent losses, it will be here necessary to recapitulate briefly the circumstances as given in detail by Mr. Drew:

During the third quarter of 1877, advice reached here that the autumn crop was to be small, and that "long-haul" marts were bringing but-meager shipments. Prices at once rose, and the Opium hongs bought freely in the expectation of a further rise. Hardly had they done so, when news arrived of two successive large shipments from Bombay, and the Foreign houses at once put down the prices. With a view to avoid the selling cheap what they had bought dear, the Opium hongs entered into a bond to buy no more Opium, their object being to recoup their losses at the expense of the inland traders. The latter, however, were in no hurry to increase their stocks at such a cost, and so, after a period of six weeks, during which no sales were effected, the combination was dissolved. In this case caving over-reached itself, for thus guarding themselves from loss on a few chests, they were unwittingly handing over the northern portion of this province, and the moment the stop was taken, down swooped the Swatow men, alert for the chance, with Opium at not the prices for maintaining which the Ningpo men were in league, but at the much reduced prices of November. They were further encouraged by finding that there was no preventive service to tax their Opium as it passed from Kiangsu into Chekiang. It is clear that were, but they were few, and those in charge of them had not been in the habit of seeing much Opium pass that way, and were timid and hesitating about taxing it. The duty of this office, however, being on a course encouraged the trade, and sometimes elapsed before a remedy could be applied. At length, the Opium fumare of Ch'en Yung-pi, foreseeing that unless something was done, and that quickly, both the Fuzhou's revenue and his patrimonial on its collection would be much diminished, succeeded in getting off an arrangement whereby he might suffice back the "Huchow and Kashung" dealers to Ningpo. In this, while extracting from them the promise that they would cut the Shanghai connection, he agreed to defray himself the difference in freight, which concession, coupled with the system of long credit, was sufficient temptation to induce their compliance. In the meanwhile, brands of the Opium gold were to be stationed at "Huchow and Kashung," and watchers appointed at all the barriers between Kiangsu and Chekiang, to tax Opium at the reduced rate of Tls. 28 per cwt. Unfortunately, before these operations could be put into practice, the promoters of them died, his son succeeding to his post. The plans have since been tried, and with some success, but the expenses of collection under the new arrangement are said to be so great that the farmer cannot make sufficient profit out of his contract, and so all the establishments but two have recently been closed, and it is probable that in time these also will be permitted to lapse.

These restrictions relaxed, the business has once more sprung up; and unless some stringent measures are taken to nip it in the bud, these predictions, at one time lucrative marts for the sale of Opium from Ningpo, will come to be numbered among its purchasing districts, and will be cast out with a struggle to the broader domains of the dealers of Shanghai.

But although what has been above described is doubtless true, it is not the only cause of this year's decreased importations of the Indian drug. The cultivation of Native Opium is rapidly on the increase here as elsewhere amongst the poppy-producing districts of China. So long ago as 1877, inquiries made by my predecessor elicited the information that in T'aitchow-fu alone the annual production might be estimated as worth Tls. 3,000,000, while Wenzhou-fu produced a yearly quantity valued at Tls. 1,800,000, the districts of Sianghai and Feng-hwa producing Tls. 300,000 worth of drug between them. The above may or may not be too high an estimate, but at all events, there is no doubt that its distribution is widespread, and increasing yearly, the "opportunities" for smuggling both by boat and road being so numerous that unless protection is given to the Foreign article, it is probable that the Chinese Government will suffer considerable loss of revenue without ever having the satisfaction of knowing that the consumption of Opium is on the decrease. As has been before remarked China may be called the "great country of little things," and so sure as grains of sand make up the seashore, so does there exist an enormous export of Native Opium made up of innumerable petty and nominally illicit ventures of a few ounces at a time. Much as I should have liked to enter more fully into the question of Native Opium, and ascertained something of its future prospects, the necessarily clandestine treatment which involves both in production and sale render difficult the acquisition of much reliable information on the subject. All that can be contributed on the matter is doubtless interesting at the present time, when the Opium question is being so widely discussed both at home and abroad.

HEINE AND BURNS.

Heine has been compared to Aristophanes, Roblaas, Robert Burns, Carlyle, Sterne, Voltaire, Swift, Dryden, and Burns. Such comparisons are always more or less loose, but this very fact suffices to attest his claim to a place in the first rank of poets and satirists. And certainly in him there were brought into combination qualities that are commonly regarded as incompatible, and, indeed, absolutely exclusive of each other—lyrical smoothness, depth of sentiment, evocative grace, and piercing subtlety of expression, passionate yearning after lofty ideals, together with delicateness and the most profound sarcasm and irony—an irony that literally seemed to pierce the heart of the man who was also a preacher, still less that he felt called to be a preacher militant. Yet the combative spirit was part of the man; at no period could he have been one of the

attract attention among the high lights of the picture. With justice was he styled by Mill—a man who in himself one of the good influences of the age."

As a poet and novelist, it was not wholly to Kingsley's advantage that he was also a preacher, still less that he felt called to be a preacher militant. Yet the combative spirit was part of the man; at no period could he have been one of the

good influences of the age."

Still much of the high reserve, the mystery

and the pathos of native literature, he

has in his explanation to give of all the problems of life proposed in his books. His

poetry is a series of maxims, and the reader

will find it difficult to hit a hornet with

the broad side of an ax to make him weep.

Heine, like Burns, is a poet who doesn't care

about the pleasure which he tackles a luminous

subject or chapter.

The greater was telling one of the men that he and General Grant were boys together, when he gave a sudden start of surprise.

This was followed by several other starts. Then he jumped over a barrel of sugar and yelled like a Parrot. Some smiled, thinking he was after a funny climax. But it was only a minute before a solemn old farmer jumped three feet high and came down to roll over a job lot of wash-boats. Then the clerk ducked his head and made a rush for the door. He didn't get there. One of the other men who had been looking up and down to see what could be the matter, suddenly called upon to go home. He was going at the rate of forty miles an hour when he collided with the clerk and they rolled on the floor. There was no use to tell the people in the store to move on. They couldn't budge. They all fell good, but the man who had been looking up and down to see what could be the matter, was not only witty in himself but the world. A Prince Wolf, a Town Thug, a Howard—looks the very crown of malediction. Yet all good may be hoped for from a vigorous body; there needs only the discovery that the natural man is not sufficient unto himself, and that discovery life is most sure to bring at some crisis when it touches the highest of joy or anguish, and truth is struck as a spark out of darkness. For more speculation Kingley has small respect; it suits a time of ease, and fails men in the stress of life; the faith which will stand the test is that which some blissful or desperate experience compels into existence.

But what wrings the heart, and especially the heart of youth, so often and so sharply as a woman? Base animalism on the one hand—spurious piety on the other—what delivers us rapturously from both one another like the love of a good woman?

This world is God's world"—what proves the doctrine a reality beyond gainsaying except it be the sanctity of wedded love?

As Falstaff is not only witty in himself but the cause that wit is in other men, so Kingley's sorrows are not only faithful themselves but the cause that faith enters into their lives. Heraclitus is lost because animalism destroys love. Raphael Aben Ezra is saved because love suddenly comes and consumes as with lightning his sceptical egoism: "To have found at last the hated and dreaded one—just—sometimes what seems, indeed, a bitter jest—only that he may hide a tear. It has been said that his ideal of love "was of the earth, earthy," but this we cannot help regarding either as the result of lack of insight or as a lie. If his ideal was not of the highest or purest, it was of a most mixed and complicated state, to be dismissed by one general term, tacked to it.

The image, if it had feet of clay, had also the forehead of beaten gold and the breast of silver, set with gems that glittered like the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. Let it be at once admitted in favour that Heine too often indulges in underhand suggestion, and delights in sudden surprises, in this he compares unfavourably with Burns, and a little resembles Roblaas. Heine, in spite of his music and his artifice, is tensely personal in his utterances; the supreme dramatic element which entered so largely into Burns's poetry, giving that universality of reference—in which the merely personal is merged and lost, has few years, when young men of high temporary hopes, and untrained infatuation of intellect believed that they had found in him the master. They were in want of conviction, and impatience for them as the springs of creative action. The morning mist which Dryden says is "for heat day-anointed them; and toward them, through the mist, magnified to the stature of some paladin of romance, hastened a gallant leader and captain, quite modern in garb and speech, promising instant service of God's side against the devil, in that ringing voice whose very figure was an inspiration to youth. Life was life to be simplified and action guided and sustained by a few cardinal truths which prove themselves." Believe that this world is God's world," and "Find a wise man, and love her"—it was a short and satisfactory creed. Mists there were, but the sun would presently sink them up. October lay ahead, but mounted on the good mare "Faith" one might take these at a flying leap. Existence on earth had come to be one glorious canter, with a final bound across the grave: "No spiritual man at the time seemed to have in him so much of the natural man, no mortal man seemed to have so much of the spiritual man as Kingsley. We reverence at once our bias and our Bible. We daily grew more conscious of our freedom from self-consciousness. We had our modern ideals—the Charlatan, the theorist-loving democrat, the square-priest; yet we felt ourselves indefinitely removed from Young England, and though scorn of the stucco medievalism of "Coincidence" and "Sylvil."

Only in one direction is Kingsley morally a poet and not a preacher—when he is surrounded by objects which influence him and which he cannot influence, and he despises the glory and the life of river or moor or hill. Even here at times the doctrine that these ought to be enjoyed makes intrusive entry, with angry side-glances against the shame and loss of ignoble asceticism.

Kingsley's delight in external nature is not that of a "wise passive," in which all influence of earth and sky sink deep into the soul. The joy of quick-stirring sense is not as was by a kindred joy the stream that sparkles, and the fish that leaps, and the wind that sings; and the clouds that fly. Lucy Eleanor's barcarilles will survive as interesting documents for a few who study the history of the years of nineteenth-century revolution. While the chalk-streams run, and the cliffs of southern England stand, the joy will live.

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